

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

INvariably in Advance.

Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.

Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—Fiat.

20c. per square line for display.

20c. per square line for Classified Columns.

50c. per count line for reading notices.

Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space.

Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.

Sample copies mailed free on request.

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

Office: 619 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 8, 1907.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS AT SARATOGA.

In accordance with its usual custom

The National Tribune has secured headquarters at Saratoga near to National Headquarters for the convenience of its subscribers and friends. Its headquarters will be parlor 4 and rooms 59 and 70 in the United States Hotel, directly along the piazza from the G. A. R. National Headquarters. It invites all its friends to meet there, and to make its headquarters a convenience for receiving their mail and papers and for meeting their comrades. We need not say that such a place will be very desirable for comrades coming from long distances to meet one another. They can by correspondence make appointments to be at National Tribune Headquarters at such an hour of such a day, and this will save them the time and frequently discouraging hints that they have to make to meet their long-separated comrades.

A genius proposes to make the doors of bank vaults more secure by fastening them with the patent car window devices, which no one can open.

Say what you please about the Japanese occupation of Korea; they will at least not murder missionaries nor allow others to do so.

The trouble Japan is having with Formosa and Korea is not likely to incline her to mixing into other difficulties until she can see the end of her present jobs.

Prohibition is striking around the country in a most unexpected way. It is a long leap from Maine to North Dakota, and still more surprising one from Kansas to Tennessee and Georgia.

The question has been raised whether a favorite phrase by writers, the "dripping flanks" of hard pressed cattle, can be correct. Cattle, like dogs, sweat thru the nose and tongue, and not thru the hide.

George Curry, who has recently been appointed Governor of New Mexico, says that he will now bend himself to the task of proving to the country that New Mexico is fitted for Statehood. Let him begin by having the name changed.

The Fish Commission will try to domesticate in this country a Philippine oyster which weighs four pounds. It would seem as if it should make its home along with the giant Mississippi catfish, which are as long as a fence rail.

When they say that Senator Morgan's death killed Senator Pettus it is most likely true. At Pettus's age, with all the vicissitudes of a stormy career, the thread of life was badly frayed, and the death of the last of his life-long associates and friends was quite sufficient to snap the cord.

The get-rich-quick men in Louisiana have begun another hunt for the pirate Lafitte buried treasure. Probably Lafitte never buried much treasure. The old scoundrel had it that Lafitte speedily converted all his booty into his accomplices, who were prominent merchants in New Orleans.

Again we have it forced upon us that the price of our wheat is not fixed by our home demand, but by the much smaller amount which we sell abroad. It is our surplus that settles the price. We shall not know what our wheat is worth until we have more definite news from the crops in Russia, Argentina, Australia and India.

Chairman Garber has not added much to our knowledge by the announcement that if Bryan is nominated he will accept, and make the race. As long as he can induce the Democratic Party to give him such splendid free advertising for his lecture business, Mr. Bryan is going to stay as near the party's front as he can.

The revival of canal digging is general. France is about to spend \$15,000,000 in making a canal to connect Marseilles with the valley of the Rhone, and which will have the greatest tunnel in the world. Considering the country to be benefited, this is a large expenditure than any other in the world.

The passing of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, is an astonishment. Before the war it was one of the great sights of the country, and everybody either visited it, or planned to do so at some future time. Every distinguished man and woman was among the visitors. The visitors averaged 100 a day, year in and year out, and they yielded a fine revenue to the proprietor, who charged them \$2 a piece. Now not a dozen go there a week.

PLAIN FACTS AS TO BOUNTIES.

The first bounty granted during the war of the rebellion was by the act of July 22, 1861, which gave every volunteer for three years \$100.

This has been interpreted by B. F. Harper, Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, to mean that a man must have served at least two years to be entitled to it, unless previously discharged on account of wounds received in line of duty.

A discharge on account of sickness or for promotion after less than two years' service does not entitle a soldier to the bounty.

The act of July 29, 1861, gave to all those who enlisted in the Regular Army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, \$100 bounty. This is subject to the same two-year limitation as the bounty to volunteers.

The act of July 28, 1866, gave to all the above classes of men who had served at least two years and received no more than \$100 bounty an additional bounty of \$100. All claims under this act not filed prior to July 2, 1889, were held to be barred by Statute of Limitations.

General Orders, No. 190, June 25, 1863, from the War Department read:

Ordered, That all men enlisting in the Regular Army for five years' service within 90 days from this date shall receive the bounty of \$402, as follows, viz:

Premium paid on enlistment, \$25

Advance pay, first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, tenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eleventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twelfth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fourteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventeenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, nineteenth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twentieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, twenty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirtieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, thirty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fortieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, forty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fiftieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, fifty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixtieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, sixty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, seventy-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eightieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-eighth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, eighty-ninth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninetieth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-first payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-second payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-third payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-fourth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-fifth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-sixth payment after first muster, \$25

Advance pay, ninety-seventh payment after first muster, \$25

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907.

out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served.

Sec. 1, act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, reads:

That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city precinct or election district, or of a County not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States a bounty of \$100; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$200, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his service. And in the case of his death while in service the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

To become entitled to all the installments of bounty under this act, the soldier must have served out the full term of his enlistment, or have been discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, or have been discharged because of wounds received in line of duty. If discharged before the expiration of his full term of enlistment, because of "services no longer required," or by "close of the war," he would only be entitled to the installments which had actually accrued during his service and remained unpaid at date of such discharge. The soldier, however, who received with his pay at muster, and unpaid to soldier at date of his death, an additional bounty due for the services of those soldiers under any act passed since their discharge. This bounty cannot be allowed for service as drafted men or substitutes. Nearly all soldiers and their heirs entitled to bounty under this act have already been fully paid.

There has been no additional bounty legislation since the act of July 28, 1866, giving \$100 additional bounty to those who had enlisted early in the war, served two years and received no more than \$100 bounty. The act passed by the last Congress merely directed the Auditor for the War Department to act in accordance with the court decisions against the limitations as to filing claims before July 2, 1889. This affects only a very few veterans, who neglected to file their claims before that date, and consequently have not been paid. The Auditor has issued the following circular in regard to applications:

Treasury Department, Office of Auditor for the War Department, Washington, April 6, 1907.

The act of March 4, 1907, applies to soldiers of the civil war only, and makes no provision for the payment of any bounty other than that previously authorized by law. It does not authorize the payment of any new bounty.

Nearly all soldiers or their heirs have already received all bounty due under existing laws.

The following cases only are affected by this act:

1. Where additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, has been denied because of claim not made before July 2, 1889, it may now be allowed. This bounty is not due in any case where the soldier has received more than \$100 bounty altogether for all his services, and is never payable to a soldier discharged before he has served two years to accept promotion, or for a disability other than wounds received in service and in line of duty, or to drafted men or substitutes.

2. Where a soldier received an advance installment of the \$200 bounty before July 2, 1889, and was required to refund, or pay back \$25 of that advance installment because he was discharged by promotion, or because he was discharged before he was enlisted man, said \$25 may be allowed.

This law does not apply to sailors who served in the Navy only.

In all other cases the full name of the soldier, and each company and regiment in which he served, with the dates of enlistment and discharge, must be furnished to the Auditor. If the soldier is dead the relationship of the nearest of kin should also be given.

B. F. Harper, Auditor.

There are now some 79,000 claims on file for additional bounty, and they come in at the rate of about 500 daily. As there has been no increase of clerical force the office is burdened with the work of examination, and it will require a considerable time to go thru the mass.

"Jim" C. Dahman, Omaha's cowboy

Major, is a breezy, hopeful, wide-reaching fellow of the settling sun, whom we rather like. He is running over with faith in himself, and the longing to cut out big jobs, which is so characteristic of those who dwell on the boundless prairies. Somehow we fear that now "Jim" will find that his eyes are much longer than his arms, and that he can not quite reach around all that he has mapped out. He wants to elect himself Governor of Nebraska, raise the salary to \$10,000, "to keep me from grafting," and elect William J. Bryan President of the United States. Raising the salary of the Governor to \$10,000 is far the easiest part. This will not be to keep Jim or any other man from grafting. The Grand Jurors and the courts are attending to that very satisfactorily now-a-days. But the prosperous farmers of Nebraska, who are now lending money to the rest of the country, will not be hard to convince that their Chief Executive should have better pay than the \$2,500 of the older and poorer days of the State. As for being elected Governor, Jim will have to face a Republican majority of 12,973 at the last gubernatorial election, and it will take more than the wisdom gained in riding the range to accomplish that. As for electing William J. Bryan President, that is something as far beyond Jim's manipulating as tying a bowknot in the rainbow. Only the next Republican National Convention can settle whether Mr. Bryan shall be President or not.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW MAYOR.

As the prison doors close upon Mayor Schmitz, the jailer and orchestra leader, the municipal chair is occupied by Mayor Taylor, printer, poet, doctor, college professor, author and book lover. He is an American of the old-fashioned kind, who has tried his hand at almost everything that the community seemed to need, and has done everything to which he set his hand more than fairly well.

Dr. Taylor will be 69 on September 24. He was born at Springfield, Ill., of parents who came from Delaware and Pennsylvania. He attended Kemper school in Boonville, Mo., and learned to set type in the office of the Boonville Observer.

When he had mastered the printer's trade he became the Observer's editor. In 1882 he went to California.

"When I looked around me here," he told a reporter the other day, "I thanked God for the privilege of living in such a country, and I have thanked God for the same privilege every day since."

He got a job as purser on a Sacramento River steamboat, studied medicine while resting and was graduated from the Tolland Medical College, now the medical department of the State University, in 1885. Instead of sticking to medicine he became private secretary to Gov. Haight, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced with Gov. Haight until the latter died in 1879.

Yet when Cooper Medical College in San Francisco was founded in 1882 Dr. Taylor was made vice president, and vice president he is still—acting president now as well. His term as dean of Hastings College of Law (University of California) began in 1899.

He has written a good deal of poetry, much of it of quite a high order, but none of which has greatly struck the popular fancy. Here are two stanzas, said to be among his best:

We cannot all be wisely great,
To few alone is given the fate
To lead the masses, and to guide
And in the mass of rubbish find
The food that nourishes mankind—
But none there is who cannot move
The world a little with his love.

The deepest poem is the one we feel,
And not the one that language can reveal;
Oh, there are when music stirs
The soul,
Beyond mere words to measure or control,
And myriad thoughts fit ghost-like
That all the tongues of earth could never tell.
Let artist paint with never so deep a
Great world there are he cannot hope to reach.

He said to the men who offered him the office:

"I accept this office with much reluctance, and only because I believe that any man who has received such a matter what the personal sacrifice may be."

"And any pledges been exacted of me, I would not have considered the matter until I had received the order for one month's salary."

As far as I am concerned, there will be no partisan politics. As Mayor of this city every man looks just as tall to me as every other man. The first essential to good government is perfect order, and I shall employ every arm of the law to the end that such order shall prevail."

Personally Mayor Taylor is described as a genial old gentleman with a fighter's face. He has a straight mouth and a firm, unshaven upper lip, and if his friends sometimes allow that Dr. Taylor is a crank they always add: "But a crank on the right side." There's one thing—he has lived in California 45 years and has never been known to take his orders from a boss.

With regard to the Labor Unions he said: "As Mayor I know no union man nor organization man, but every man as a man. I see that somebody has said that I am not a man to feel any sympathy with labor. He is mistaken. I am a practical printer. I know every part of the trade. I worked at it for 20 years, and some of the time I worked 20 hours a day."

A DISTINCTLY AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE.

We are to have a distinctly American type of a carriage horse in pursuance of an agreement entered into after years of discussion between the Department of Agriculture and the various horse-breeding associations throughout the country. The animal is thus described:

The ideal American carriage horse should be not less than 15 hands high and have a smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation. His neck ought to be of good length and naturally inclined to arch. He should have a strong, straight, and well set, with sloping pasterns and good feet. His back should be short and strong.

Rules for judging this kind of a horse have already been sent to all parts of the country, and have already been adopted by the Iowa State Fair, the Kentucky State Fair, the Kansas City Inter-State Fair, and the Kansas State Fair. Other fairs and associations will rapidly follow.

The rules governing all entries are stringent.

The classes are open only to horses of American blood. Stallions in the first five classes must be registered in the American Trotting Register, and in the American Morgan Register, or in the American Saddle Horse Register, and a certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required.

Entries in all classes for mares, entries as set of sire in class five and progeny in class six, must be sired by stallions registered in the above lists, but the dams of such entries need not be registered.

The breeding of dams as far as known must be given when entry is made. No mare having any draught cross will be eligible. Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred, and entries in all classes must be practically sound.

All the entries should be made to trot and walk straight and true, and judges are warned to avoid all horses showing any tendency to mis-gaits, paddles in front, or sprawl behind. In most cases general conformation and sound suitability as a carriage horse will be the chief considerations, and in manners will make up the remaining 40 per cent.

Judge H. H. Hoyt, of Duluth, says that the finest hunting in the world is immediately around that famous "zenith city of the unsalted seas." Wolves, deer, bear, etc., are abundant, but he says nothing about the Pigeon Indians.